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Notes on Some Mosquito Types Deposited in France¹

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ABSTRACT

The type-specimens of *Aedes nyounae* Hamon & Adam, *Aedes reali* Hamon & Adam, *Anopheles hancocki* var. *masseguini* Hamon, *Culex shoa* Hamon & Ovazza, *Culex roubaudi* Borel, *Culex punctiscapularis* Floch & Abonnenc, *Culex rabanicolus* Floch & Abonnenc, *Culex castor* de Meillon & Lavoipierre and *Eretmapodites pauliani* Grjebine, with their disposition previously listed elsewhere, questionable or unknown, have been located in France. The type-specimens for *Anopheles canorii* Floch & Abonnenc, *Culex cauchensis* Floch & Abonnenc, *Culex cavernicolus* Floch & Abonnenc, *Culex cayennensis* Floch & Abonnenc and *Culex equinoxialis* Floch & Abonnenc, reported to be in the Institut Pasteur, Paris, could not be found.

INTRODUCTION

During October 1972, 9 type-specimens of mosquito species previously considered "lost", "location unknown", in other museums or questionably in a particular museum, were found in the Office de la Recherche Scientifique et Technique Outre-Mer (ORSTOM), Bondy, France, and in the Institut Pasteur, Paris (PIP), France. In addition, one *Anopheles* and 4 *Culex* type-specimens reported to be in the Institut Pasteur, French Guiana (PIG) by Stone et al. (1959) and in the PIP by Belkin (1968), could not be found.

RESULTS

1) *Aedes (Aedimorphus) nyounae* Hamon & Adam 1958 (1959).

Stone et al. (1959) listed this African species with the holotype male as questionably in the Institut d'Enseignement et de Recherches Tropicales (IERT), Bondy, France, now called ORSTOM. The male holotype of *nyounae*, one slide with its genitalia preparation and one slide with its pupal skin, are in the ORSTOM.

2) *Aedes (Aedimorphus) reali* Hamon & Adam 1958 (1959).

Stone et al. (1959) listed this African species with the holotype male as questionably in the IERT. The holotype male of *reali*, one slide with its genitalia preparation and one slide with its pupal skin, are in the ORSTOM.

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3) *Anopheles hancocki* var. *masseguini* Hamon 1954.

The female holotype of this African variety was listed by Stone et al. (1959) as deposited in the Laboratoire d'Entomologie du Service Général d'Hygiène Mobile et du Prophylaxie d'A. O. F. (SGHMP), in Bobo Dioulasso, Upper Volta. The female holotype of *masseguini* is in the ORSTOM. The male allotype is also in the ORSTOM, with its genitalia mounted under 2 cover slips on slide number "T-934."

4) *Culex* (*Culex*) *shoae* Hamon & Ovazza 1954.

Stone et al. (1959) listed the holotype male of this African species as deposited in the SGHMP (see above). The holotype male of *shoae* is in the ORSTOM. Unfortunately, I was unable to locate the slide bearing the genitalia of the holotype.

5) *Culex* (*Lophoceraomyia*) *roubaudi* Borel 1926.

This Southeast Asian species is listed by Stone et al. (1959) with the location of the type unknown, and as a synonym of *Culex* (*Lophoceraomyia*) *quadripalpis* (Edwards) 1914. I found 3 slides in the PIP with the following data: "proviendrait des Terres-Rouges, dans les cruex d'arbres en forêt, Cochinchine", and below that apparently a more recent note, "Tombé en synonymie avec *Culex* (*Lophoceraomyia*) *quadripalpis* Edwards 1914."

- slide 1 - Has an adult male on it and is labeled "*Lophoceraomyia roubaudi* sp. n." in Borel's handwriting.
- slide 2 - Has a genitalia preparation for the above male.
- slide 3 - Has 3 whole larvae mounted on it.

Borel did not indicate the selection or disposition of a type for this species, however, the label data on the above specimens matches that given as the locality for his new species, *roubaudi* (Borel 1926: 112). These are almost certainly the specimens he used to describe *roubaudi*.

6) *Culex* (*Melanoconion*) *punctiscapularis* Floch & Abonnenc 1946.

This South American species is listed by Stone et al. (1959) with the type in the PIG, and as a synonym of *Culex* (*Melanoconion*) *nigrimacula* Lane & Whitman 1943. Belkin (1968), however, listed this holotype as presumably lost. The holotype of *punctiscapularis* is in the PIP mounted on one slide. This slide carries the male under a concave cover slip (dry mount) and a wet mount (probably balsam) of the male genitalia under another cover slip. The slide is marked by a red type label and the following data: "*C. punctiscapularis* ♂ No. 748 bis - TYPE - Crique Anguille 18.6.45."

7) *Culex* (*Melanoconion*) *rabanicolus* Floch & Abonnenc 1946.

This South American species is listed by Stone et al. (1959) with the type in the PIG, however, Belkin (1968) considered the holotype of this species as presumably lost. The holotype of *rabanicolus* is in the PIP, mounted on one slide. This slide carries the male under a concave cover slip (dry mount) and a wet mount (probably balsam) of the male genitalia under another cover slip. The slide is not marked by a red type label, but, is labeled "EX TYPE" and has the following data: "No. 696 *C. rabanicolus* 5. 8. 43."

8) *Culex (Mochthogenes) castor* de Meillon & Lavoipierre 1944.

This African species is listed by Stone et al. (1959) with the location of the type unknown. The type-specimen is located in the ORSTOM, and consists of a male genitalia mounted on one slide under 2 cover slips, and labeled "♂ Type, det. B. de M. '43." The mounting media (unknown) is nearly ruined.

9) *Eretmapodites pauliana* Grjebine 1950.

Stone et al. (1959) listed the male holotype of this African species as deposited in the Institut Pasteur, Brazzaville (PIB), Middle Congo. I found a slide with a male genitalia preparation in the ORSTOM, bearing the notation "holotype" and labeled as this species. This slide also carried a note, "Adulte disparu." Accordingly, I was unable to find the adult holotype specimen.

Belkin (1968) listed the holotypes of 5 South American species described by Floch and Abonnenc (*Anopheles canorii*, *Culex cauchensis*, *C. caver-nicolus*, *C. cayennensis* and *C. equinoxialis*) as being in the PIP. I have examined the mosquito collection in the PIP and the holotypes of these species were not present. Subsequent correspondence with Dr. Belkin (University of California), Dr. Fauran (PIG) and Dr. Grenier (PIP) has shed no further light on their location.

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